

FAST PASSING BY GODDARD

Enabled Seminary Team to Defeat People's Academy, 30 to 14

MANY FOULS CALLED ON THE WINNERS

Visitors Played Better in Second Half Than in First

Saturday evening at the Church street gymnasium the Goddard seminary basketball team defeated the People's academy team from Morrisville by a score of 30 to 14. In the first period the Goddard team entirely outclassed their opponents in both shooting and passing. Their team worked together and the passing they did completely baffled the Morrisville five. In the first half of the game they secured 16 more points than the Morrisville team, but the last half was more even, each side scoring 10 points.

Keefe, the Goddard left guard, had the honor of making the first point of the game by caging the ball after a few minutes' play. Morrill, the star foul shooter for the P. A. team, followed with a basket from a foul off Witt. During the rest of the period four more were called on the Goddard team and out of these Morrill sent in three. This made a total of four points for the P. A. team, which was all the scoring done by them in the first period.

At the beginning of the period the visitors showed some fast plays and succeeded in pulling off some rather good passes; but when the seminary five commenced their fast passing everything went their way with a few exceptions. These exceptions were when for a short time the P. A. boys pulled away and got a few points, but they were forced to do so from so long a distance that they were unable to score.

Fiske, who played the center position Saturday night, did his regular fast playing, making some fine dribbles and getting the total of three baskets in the first half. His opponent, Bedell, was a hard worker, but was unable to score. The P. A. team had such hard work breaking up the passes of the Goddard team, or at least trying to break them, that scarcely any time was allotted to shooting.

Keefe and Connor did the guard work for the seminary team and well it was done and, besides, some pretty dribbling was shown by them. The forwards, Witt and Louden, played hard, but in some cases too hard, as they were often fouling. Witt making the larger number. In the first period not a single foul was called on the Morrisville team, as they played an exceptionally clean game. Morrill and Bridge, the forwards for P. A., played the best game for their team in the first half, but were allowed to try their skill only a few times in shooting. Ward, the husky little guard, had a number of chances to show his strength, which he did, and with the ball in his hands no Goddard man was able to take it away. He also held Witt to one basket. Fiske and Keefe were the high scorers of the first period, each getting three baskets from the floor. At the end of this half the score stood 20 to 4.

After the rest, the Morrisville team came back strong and played a much faster game than in the early part. Bridge led off with a basket, which was soon followed by one from the hands of Bedell. But the lead in the first period that Goddard succeeded in getting went the game for them. They were able to make only the same number of points as P. A. in the last half. Bedell, of the Morrisville five, was their fastest man in this period, as well as the best shot, as he got two baskets from the floor. Morrill and Bridge divided the other two while Morrill shot in two of the eight fouls. Connor started for Goddard this period, getting three of the five baskets. He also showed some fast work. The lineup and summary:

Goddard. People's Academy.
W. Louden, rf. J. G. Badger
Witt, lf. J. G. Ward
Fiske, c. C. Bedell
Keefe, g. J. Morrill
Connor, rg. H. Bridge
Score—Goddard 30, People's academy 14. Scorer—Goddard: Witt—Two 20-minute periods. Fiske—Two 20-minute periods. Connor—Two 20-minute periods. Morrill—Two 20-minute periods. Bridge—Two 20-minute periods. Badger—Two 20-minute periods. Ward—Two 20-minute periods. Bedell—Two 20-minute periods. Fiske—Two 20-minute periods. Keefe—Two 20-minute periods. Connor—Two 20-minute periods. Morrill—Two 20-minute periods. Bridge—Two 20-minute periods. Badger—Two 20-minute periods. Ward—Two 20-minute periods. Bedell—Two 20-minute periods.

Notes on the Game.
The Goddard team was at times rough, but the playing could hardly be called football, as a certain paper recently gave Goddard the name of playing in a game a week ago.

The passing of the Goddard team in the first period gave the spectators a chance to see how fast work in that line can be done.

The clean playing of the Morrisville team through the game gave Goddard a chance to try only three times for shooting fouls, while Goddard fouled 13 times.

Keefe received a bad blow in the eye in the early part of the game, but pluckily stayed in play the remainder of the game.

The two baskets got by Bedell, being not far apart, brought a cheer from the audience. This showed a proper spirit which should be shown to a visiting team.

Morrill, who is generally such a star foul shooter, failed to build up his reputation in the last period, when he missed six of the eight fouls.

OLD-TIME REMEDY MAKES PURE BLOOD

Hood's Sarsaparilla has been and still is the people's medicine, because of its reliable character and its wonderful success in purifying, enriching and revitalizing the blood and relieving the common diseases and ailments—scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, general debility.

COMMISSION HEARS BRANDEIS.

He Believes That Great Corporations Tend to Degenerate Type of Labor.
New York, Jan. 25.—Louis D. Brandeis of Boston testified Saturday before the United States commission on industrial relations, which is investigating the great philanthropic foundations and the causes of industrial unrest, that he believed the great corporations tended to degenerate the type of labor. For their refusal to treat with organized labor, he likened the directors of the United States Steel corporation to the emperor of Russia, "who also declines to deal directly with the rank and file."

The fundamental cause of industrial unrest, Mr. Brandeis said, was the conflict between political liberty and industrial absolutism. He thought a limit should be placed upon the size of the industrial units of the country. Philanthropic foundation, he believed to be inconsistent with democratic aspirations.

Profit-sharing and mere liberality cannot modify conditions, Mr. Brandeis said; a division of responsibility is needed. In little business, a fair division was possible, but in big business, with its absentee ownership, no division of responsibility could occur. The witness believed the absentee owner of corporations should be held absolutely responsible for conditions among his employees.

"There is no such thing as an innocent stockholder," Mr. Brandeis said. "Stockholders should be held morally responsible, unless it can be proved that their desires have been overridden by the directors; and even then it should be remembered that they have given up their proxies to elect the directors."

Representation of labor on boards of directors was suggested by the witness as one panacea for labor troubles. He believed in unionism, he said, but if he were a union man, he would protest against violence. On the other hand, if he were an employer, the witness said, he would "resist to the end" what he believed to be unjust and unreasonable demands by his workers. He added that there were good and bad unions and good and bad corporations.

Discussing the question of a minimum wage scale, Mr. Brandeis said he did not believe that a minimum could be fixed by legislation, as different conditions prevailed in different towns and cities and in different industries.

Commissioner Walsh announced at this point that the witnesses summoned to appear to-day were John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Ivy Lee and Jerome D. Greene, representing the Rockefeller foundation, and A. Harton Hepburn, the banker.

HANG THE LAW, SAID T. R., BUILD CANAL

Colonel Goethals Tells How Former President Roosevelt Put Him in Complete Control of the Work.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—A gold medal was given to Colonel George W. Goethals by the Chicago Geographic society here Saturday night. It makes his sixth medal in recognition of his work on the Panama canal.

Colonel Goethals told members of the University club at a luncheon how the Panama canal came to be built under what he called autocratic rule.

"The original commission was ruling at the time of which I speak," said Colonel Goethals, "and there was friction in its ranks. Mr. Taft, then secretary of war, came down, and I explained the situation to him. He said: 'Colonel, I think a man's value as a public servant is determined by the number of kicks he can take without squealing.'"

"Not long afterward I went to Washington and had a talk with President Roosevelt. He said to me: 'Colonel, I think I'll abolish that commission and concentrate all authority in you. An executive order will do it.' When I mentioned this to Mr. Taft he said: 'Yes, that's the way it ought to be done, but it isn't in accordance with the law.'"

"When I told Mr. Roosevelt what the secretary of war had said, the president said characteristically: 'I don't care a hang for the law. I want that canal built.'"

FOR B. & M. REORGANIZATION.
Plan Involves Exchange of Stock of the Leased Lines.

Boston, Jan. 25.—A bill by which the federal trustees of the Boston & Maine railroad hope to be able to effect a reorganization of the system without resorting to a receivership will be submitted to the legislature this week, Governor Walsh said Saturday night. Petitions for similar enabling legislation will be presented subsequently to the legislatures of New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine.

Details of the plan of reorganization will not be included in the bill, it was learned. The trustees will ask only for broad powers to arrange a scheme of reorganization for the physical and financial elements of the several properties that compose the system under authority of the legislature.

This scheme, as it is understood, involves the exchange of stock of the lines now owned by the Boston & Maine for the stock of the newly organized road, permission of the stockholders of those roads having been obtained. The basis of exchange is to be determined, according to the bill, by the public service commission after hearings or by the supreme court.

OBREGON REFUSES TO JOIN GUTIERREZ

Mexican General Courtied by Provisional President Says He Will Remain Loyal to Carranza.

Washington, Jan. 25.—General Alvaro Obregon has declined overtures from General Eulalio Gutierrez to join him in an independent movement against Carranza and the Villa-Zapata coalition, but will remain loyal to Carranza, according to an announcement Saturday night by the Carranza agency here.

The following telegram from General Obregon dated Puebla was made public by the agency:

"I deny all versions of the report that I have joined Gutierrez. As always, I have the honor to form a part of the constitutional army worthily commanded by Venustiano Carranza. 'Generals Gutierrez, Robles, Benavides, Blanco, Natera, Chao, Zuzana and Sanchez have initiated a campaign against Villa and have issued a manifesto disclosing his latest crimes. I do not know what flag they intend to follow.'"

As the message was said to be dated Puebla, Jan. 22, the Carranza agency deduces that Puebla has been taken by the forces of General Zapata. Enrique C. Lorente, Washington representative of the convention government, however, announced the receipt of a telegram, also dated Puebla, via Mexico City, saying that the Zapata forces had entered the city.

GOV. JOHNSON FIRM.

Sees Mischief in New Anti-Alien Bill and Is Against It.

Sacramento, Calif., Jan. 25.—Gov. Hiram W. Johnson of California went on record Saturday as opposed to any amendment to the anti-alien act passed by the 1913 legislature. He indicated that if the Shafter bill, introduced in the assembly Friday, eliminating the three-year leasing clause, passed the legislature, it would be vetoed.

The elimination of the three-year leasing clause is sought by labor organizations generally throughout the state. If adopted, it would have the effect of prohibiting Japanese and other alien farmers, who are ineligible to citizenship, from leasing land which they are prohibited from purchasing.

Gov. Johnson issued the following statement at Sacramento:

"Two years ago the legislature passed an anti-alien land bill with a clause permitting leasing for a period of three years. For many years various anti-alien land bills have been presented to the legislature, and all of them, without exception, permitted leasing for a longer period than three years."

"What transpired at the last session of the legislature, when the anti-alien land bill was before us, is fresh in the memories of all Californians. All will readily recall the attacks made upon it; how it was vehemently asserted that our action gave offense to a friendly nation and assailed its dignity; that, continuously we were attacking and endeavoring to destroy a treaty of our nation and how the direct prophecies were made for the future."

"The California legislature proceeded on its way and without giving just cause of offense, without assaulting the dignity of any people and despite an opposition such as never before had been presented in any state legislature, enacted a statute clearly within our right, which embodied our nation's treaty and upheld the rights and dignity of the people of the state of California."

"This year there is no occasion for further action. No valid reason exists why our anti-alien bill, passed with so much difficulty two years ago, should again be presented to the legislature for amendment, and there are many reasons why it should not. It is my hope—and to this end, so far as consistently I can, I shall lend my aid—that the existing law be not disturbed."

W. J. BRYAN, JR., GETS U. S. JOB.

Secretary's Son Made Assistant to Arizona Federal Attorney.

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 25.—Thomas A. Flynn, United States district attorney for Arizona, named William J. Bryan, Jr., of Tucson Saturday as his assistant. The salary is \$2,000 a year.

Flynn declined to discuss the reports that pressure had been exerted upon him from Washington.

Scot in Every Ship.

Lord Strathcona often declared that a Scotsman, though he spent his life abroad, ever remains a Scotsman, and the ubiquity of the race was a favorite conversational theme with him. To illustrate it he told of a Scotsman in Shanghai, who he would discover a brother Scot in every ship in the harbor. Going to each ship in turn and checking him up, he said, "Mac!" into the engine room, he got "Aye, aye," as answer every time.—London Chronicle.

SKIN TROUBLE ON FACE TWO MONTHS

Started With Little Pimples. At Night Would Burn. Used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. Now Entirely Well.

St. Member St., Holyoke, Mass.—The eruption on my face started with little pimples. I suffered for a couple of months. At night when I would go to bed the pimples would start to burn and I had to get up and wash my face to cool it off for a while.

"I tried — Soap and Ointment and they weren't a bit satisfactory. I then sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and now I am entirely well." (Signed) Miss Anna Christman, Sept. 25, 1914.

The delicate yet effective Cuticura remedies skin eruptions, derived from Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. They are valuable in overcoming a tendency to skin eruptions and preventing a serious condition of skin and hair health.

Sample Each Free by Mail. With this note sent on request. Address: "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold everywhere.

AN EVASIVE REPLY GIVEN

By Rockefeller Foundation as Regards Scope of Industrial Investigation

HAS NO SET LIMIT, IT TELLS COMMISSION

Admits It Is Directly Concerned in Colorado Trouble

New York, Jan. 25.—The Rockefeller Foundation to-day made public its replies to questions asked by the United States commission on industrial relations as to the reasons for the establishment of the \$100,000,000 foundation, its purposes and methods of operation.

One of the purposes of the inquiry now being conducted in this city by the industrial commission is the investigation of the Rockefeller and Sage Foundations. The information given out by the Rockefeller Foundation to-day at San Francisco has been forwarded to the commission. In addition, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., president of the foundation, will be called before the commission as a witness.

The replies by the Rockefeller Foundation are divided into two parts, the first of which is signed by Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., as president; and by Jerome D. Greene, as secretary.

Complying with the commission's request, the foundation has supplied the commissioners with copies of the foundation's charter, constitution and by-laws. Replying to other questions, the foundation stated that it was not a consolidation of pre-existing organizations, but a distinct creation with its own funds.

The total funds of the foundation on Dec. 1, 1914, are stated as \$105,930,817. Its holdings of stocks and bonds are given in detail. The character of its investments is controlled by the finance committee, composed of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Starr J. Murphy, and Jerome D. Greene. Appropriations are made by the board of directors or the executive committee. The amount of its holdings is not limited by its charter. No part of the principal is to be distributed, except by two-thirds vote of all members.

One condition of John D. Rockefeller's gift of \$100,000,000, establishing the foundation, was described as stipulating that the sum of \$2,000,000 of its income, or as much of that sum as he might designate, shall be applied during his lifetime to such specific objects within the corporate purposes of the foundation as he may direct.

The officers declare that they have no expectation of receiving any further funds, but that the foundation is entitled to receive gifts from any source. The general education board, they say, is an independent corporation with funds of its own; but lump sums have been appropriated for the use of the international health commission.

The major part of the work of the foundation consists, it is stated, in making contributions to other philanthropic agencies.

Searching questions were asked by the commission as to the reasons for the appointment by the Rockefeller Foundation of William Lyon Mackenzie King of Ottawa, Ont., to make a study of industrial relations. Replying to a question whether Mr. King was authorized to go on with his plans even if his policy should be divergent from that of the directors, the foundation asserted that the conduct of the work will be left in his hands subject merely to conference with officers of the foundation and to its control as to the extent of expenditures.

On this subject, the foundation declared:

"It cannot be too clearly understood that the purpose of this inquiry (Mr. King's) is not to apportion blame in present or past misunderstandings nor to justify any particular point of view; the sole purpose is constructively helpful. In a work conceived and undertaken in such a spirit, any question of divergent policies or of partiality in the investigation can have no place. The foundation has felt that if it could work out sound and substantial improvements in the relation of capital and labor, it could hardly do anything better calculated to promote the well-being of mankind, or which purpose the foundation was created."

Mr. King controls the field, scope and methods of his investigation, the foundation asserts, and it has not refused to continue an appropriation for any piece of work or investigation which had been agreed upon.

Explaining why the industrial relations division was created, the foundation stated: "While the general subject of economic research was under consideration, the industrial disturbances in Colorado impressed the president of the foundation with the great need and public importance of finding an effective means of preventing such conflicts and caused him to urge a far-reaching study of industrial relations as the most important immediate inquiry to which the foundation could direct attention. In view of the position aroused in Colorado and the many divergent interests involved there, it was felt that the foundation itself should not interfere in that situation, but that it was of the utmost consequence that the root causes of that and similar disturbances should be ascertained, and, if possible, removed, not only in Colorado, but elsewhere. The Rockefeller foundation is, moreover, a large owner of corporate securities, and in that capacity is itself directly concerned in maintaining harmonious relations between the companies in which it is interested and their employees. It was therefore felt that if the foundation could work out, in a fair and equitable way, a solution of the industrial improvement in the relations between capital and labor, it would not only discharge its obligation as an indirectly large employer of labor, but would also perform for the general public a greater social service than it could render along usual philanthropic lines."

Asked if the work of the industrial relations division will be limited to investigation, the foundation replied that

MOTHER! IS CHILD'S STOMACH SOUR, SICK?

If Tongue Is Coated or If Cross, Feverish, Constipated, Give "California Syrup of Figs"

Don't scold your fretful, peevish child. See if tongue is coated; this is a sure sign its little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with sour waste.

When listless, pale, feverish, full of cold, breath bad, throat sore, doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, has stomach ache, indigestion, diarrhea, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul waste, the sour bile and fermenting food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well and playful child again. Children love this harmless "fruit laxative," and mothers can rest easy after giving it, because it never fails to make their little "insides" clean and sweet.

Keep it handy, mother! A little given to-day saves a sick child to-morrow, but get the genuine. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Remember there are counterfeits sold here, so surely look and see that yours is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Hand back with contempt any other fig syrup.—Advt.

It has purposely avoided assigning definite limits to the method or scope of the work. It is not expected, the foundation states, that Mr. King will prepare formal plans, but will proceed along lines that offer the greatest promise of practical results.

The international health commission, a subsidiary of the foundation, has confined its activities almost entirely to the eradication of hookworm disease in different parts of the world, the foundation states.

The Belgian relief work and the promotion of medical education and public health in China are referred to as other instances of the work of the foundation. But one application has been made to the foundation in the interest of studying or improving labor conditions.

Replies to other questions disclosed the fact that early last year the foundation appointed a committee to consider the desirability of establishing an institute for economic research to study important economic and social questions, but this movement was not pressed after Mr. King began his inquiry in industrial relations.

DESTINED FOR PRIZE COURT.

Probable Fate of the Dacia When She Sails.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Administration officials believe the cotton ship Dacia sooner or later is bound to go before a British prize court if she undertakes the voyage from Port Arthur, Tex., to Rotterdam by way of Norfolk, but it was pointed out Saturday that they were powerless to avoid this issue. The state department was presented with evidence that the Dacia, a German-owned steamship, had been sold to an American citizen and under the law there was no power to refuse her registry as an American ship. That the British government has a perfect right to test the genuineness of the transaction by which the vessel changed her flag is generally admitted and the proper authority to pass upon this question is a British prize court. Apparently the burden of proof is upon the purchaser of the vessel in view of the fact that she was bought from a German concern by a German-American and is carrying cargo destined for Germany.

The prize court will be governed by the well-established rules of evidence for such tribunals, it is pointed out, and if the findings of the court appear to be in conflict with the facts and evidence, the case may be treated diplomatically after the court has ruled. Much time naturally will be consumed in these proceedings after the seizure of the ship and during that period it is believed at Washington to be scarcely probable that further ventures of the same character will be undertaken.

MRS. WALTERS ARRESTED.

Will Answer to Homicide Charge Tuesday—Rogers Now Under Bail.

New York, Jan. 25.—Mrs. Ida Sniffen Walters was placed under arrest on a charge of homicide Saturday night in the hospital in which she has been a patient for several weeks. This action was taken on a warrant issued by Coroner William J. Flynn, which recites that it was issued on information that she was responsible for the death of her two children, to whom she gave fatal doses of poison and then attempted suicide by the same means.

Lorlys Elton Rogers, a lawyer, father of the two children, is now under bail on a charge of having induced Mrs. Walters to live with him for immoral purposes. This case is to come up for pleading on Thursday. Mrs. Walters' appearance to answer the homicide charge is called for Tuesday if her condition permits. She is now said to be rapidly recovering from the effects of the poison which she took.

Fur Coats Will be Popular During the Next Two Months

Don't allow yourself to hope that we will escape without the usual amount of cold weather—if it is late coming, it usually comes with a rush.

Now is just the right time to buy fur coats; prices are as low as they usually are later in the winter, and all the really cold weather is to come.

And when you buy, remember that it pays to buy where you can rely on quality—that's here.

Moore & Owens, BARRE'S LEADING CLOTHIERS, Barre, Vermont

view of the fact that she was bought from a German concern by a German-American and is carrying cargo destined for Germany.

The prize court will be governed by the well-established rules of evidence for such tribunals, it is pointed out, and if the findings of the court appear to be in conflict with the facts and evidence, the case may be treated diplomatically after the court has ruled. Much time naturally will be consumed in these proceedings after the seizure of the ship and during that period it is believed at Washington to be scarcely probable that further ventures of the same character will be undertaken.

MRS. WALTERS ARRESTED. Will Answer to Homicide Charge Tuesday—Rogers Now Under Bail.

New York, Jan. 25.—Mrs. Ida Sniffen Walters was placed under arrest on a charge of homicide Saturday night in the hospital in which she has been a patient for several weeks. This action was taken on a warrant issued by Coroner William J. Flynn, which recites that it was issued on information that she was responsible for the death of her two children, to whom she gave fatal doses of poison and then attempted suicide by the same means.

Lorlys Elton Rogers, a lawyer, father of the two children, is now under bail on a charge of having induced Mrs. Walters to live with him for immoral purposes. This case is to come up for pleading on Thursday. Mrs. Walters' appearance to answer the homicide charge is called for Tuesday if her condition permits. She is now said to be rapidly recovering from the effects of the poison which she took.

U. S. THREAT STOPS ARMS SALE ABROAD

Schwab's Vice President Says That Government Intimated It Would Prohibit Exports.

St. Louis, Jan. 25.—Merchants and manufacturers of the United States will not sell rifles, artillery or ammunition



The Smoke of the Smart Set

is not the ready-made or even ready-made-to-order cigarette. Smart men of fashion everywhere—club-men, connoisseurs, bon-vivants, millionaire sportsmen—have discovered the keener enjoyment and greater satisfaction in the fresh cigarettes of unique flavor and delicious mildness they roll for themselves, to suit their individual taste, from mellow "Bull" Durham tobacco. Today it is the very last word in correct form to "Roll Your Own."

GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO

No other tobacco in the world has the wonderful sweet fragrance and ripe natural mildness of "Bull" Durham. No other cigarettes have the exquisite smoothness and delightful freshness of "Bull" Durham hand-made cigarettes.

"Bull" Durham is a distinctive form of tobacco enjoyment, thoroughly appreciated by smokers of experience and discrimination for the supreme, lasting, wholesome pleasure it affords.

FREE An Illustrated Booklet, showing correct way to "Roll Your Own" Cigarettes, and a Package of cigarette papers, will both be mailed, free, to any address in U. S. on postal request. Address "Bull" Durham, Durham, N. C.

Ask for FREE "Bull" Durham papers with each 5c sack



THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY



BLACKSTONE